

The Intelligencer.

Eighteen years ago in Wheeling. Some one has sent us several numbers of the *Wheeling Argus* issued in March and April, 1857, now over eighteen years ago. We recognize them as old familiar friends, not only in appearance but in their editorial Democratic tone. The copy dated April 17th, 1857, is especially interesting to us. The people of Wheeling are called to take notice of the fact that the *Wheeling Intelligencer* is gradually becoming a blacker and blacker Black Republican journal. What to do about it is the editor of the *Argus* at a loss to know. He hardly likes to advise a mob, but he considers it a burning shame that a Black Republican newspaper should be allowed to take root in the sacred soil of Virginia.

It seems that at that early day we had got to be along as to speak of slavery in Virginia as an "unmitigated curse," and this expression was considered outrageous blasphemy and treason by the *Argus*. The editor was logical enough to perceive and say that in our estimation slavery was an "unmitigated curse," the next step would be to advocate the abolition of it in Virginia. We were told that we would find that we had reckoned without our host in such an undertaking, and the prophecy was then and there made that we would "share the same fate that others had experienced in the same cause." We were warned that "the people of Virginia, and especially those of Wheeling, were not quite prepared for such innovations." The fate of James E. Wharton was conjured up before our eyes to frighten us. He, once upon a time, in still earlier days, had been so rash as to write something about "kindling a fire on the Blue Ridge to light the Eastern States to the grave," whatever such an expression meant. It seems that Mr. Wharton had once said in the *Times* that "the voice of God was never heard in our State except indirectly through the mutterings of the thunder," and we were warned in many words that "this noble fate is before the *Intelligencer*." Wharton's expression perhaps referred to the fact that there were in Virginia about that time nearly half a million of human beings whom it was a crime to read the Word of God. Mr. Wharton was not a very guarded man in his expressions and occasionally dealt in strong figures. At all events the *Argus* was trying to saddle all the odium of his occasional outbreaks on us. The editor had an idea, and it gave him much comfort, that the ground upon which we were at that time gradually verging would soon give from under us and engulf us along with our illustrious predecessor. Alas! poor Russell! We knew him well. A fellow of narrow and bitter prejudices. He lived long enough, however, to see his own sheet disappear beneath the waves and along with it the institution he so zealously and intemperately espoused. As we read his maledictions and obnoxious utterances about "Black Republicans," whom he belated along with "free lovers," amalgamationists, Fourierists, agrarians, and everything that was vile, we recall the memorable record in Holy Writ of the attempt made by Balaam, the son of Beor, to pronounce a withering curse on the Black Republicans of that day, the people who were about to "occupy the land," and how the attempt turned out after all to be a blessing in disguise.

As we look over these old files of the *Argus* we can not but think how strangely altered for the better are these present days as compared with those dark days of pro-slavery bigotry—when men were persecuted for their politics as they once were for their religion, and when every religion of life was squared by the test of fully to that relic of barbarism. Those were the good old days when people were indicted in this state for subscribing to the *New York Tribune*, and when the mails were riddled by Democratic postmasters in search of abolition literature. Even yet our distinguished friend, Judge Camden, lives to tell the tale how he, when on the bench of the Harrison circuit, issued a warrant for the arrest of Horace Greeley, for whom afterwards he, in the retributive providence of God, was called to vote as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. If we mistake not, however, the Judge had made his peace with Horace two years before that vote, at the time the good old philosopher came out to tell the Grangers of Harrison county what he knew about farming. It was at that time the two walked together arm-in-arm, when, it is said, the Judge took occasion (under the umbrella) to quash the indictment of 1870, and Horace, in his turn, imparted to the Judge the apostolic benediction.

We appeal to the Judge whether it is not better to have things as they are now rather than as they used to be. We have no doubt that it would be a very distasteful duty for him to go back and resume the old business of issuing warrants for the arrest of Republican editors. Like the apostle Paul, the Judge persecuted the saints under a mistake, and before he had received the light that he now enjoys. It is not impossible that before he goes hence to enjoy his reward, many of the old time heretics will have the pleasure of voting for him for a seat on the supreme bench of West Virginia, a position that his talents, his erudition, and his final relations with Uncle Horace fit him to adorn.

And as for the sort of Democracy that was once advocated by the *Wheeling Argus*, it is pretty effectually played out in West Virginia. In spite of itself it has been forced to liberalize. Having passed under the rod of affliction during the zenith of Republican ascendancy, when test oaths and registration were in vogue, it has experienced wholesome chastisement, and in the language of the great escaped Democratic "Boss" of New York, knows how it is itself.

By Telegraph

We contrast the peaceful life we lead now a-days, along side of the present Democratic organ in this city, with the turbulent defensive warfare we waged with its predecessors. Our present neighbor has no desire to extirpate us from the soil, and we in return are equally content that he shall sit under his own vine and fig tree with none to molest or make him afraid. Herein consists the inestimable value to all of us of a country redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled.

A Question to be Answered.
(From the Toledo Commercial.)
It is, we suppose, a mere mistake or misapprehension of some newspaper men to ascribe so much importance to Mr. H. W. Beecher's recent expression of opinion in favor of the exclusion of the Bible from the public schools. In saying so, however, we intend no intimation of contempt for the Plymouth preacher's judgment on the subject. The truth is that Mr. Beecher, several years ago, expressed the same view, and respecting the particular point referred to, his Thanksgiving Day discourse contained nothing new.

As a matter of fact, it is worth while to note that, during several years, a tendency of opinion in favor of the withdrawal of the Bible from the schools has been growing steadily stronger among the members of different Protestant communions. We need not say that the change indicates no lessening of their respect for the book or of the importance they attach to it as an instrument of religious instruction. In some cases, indeed, a very different feeling may be said to have caused the change of mind. By observation, inquiry and reflection, they have reached the conviction that the perfunctory reading of the Scriptures, as practiced generally in the schools, is adapted rather to degrade than to exalt the volume in youthful minds. The knowledge of the book, thus acquired, amounts, they believe, to very little, while the impression thus received, regarding its spiritual authority and dignity, seems to be equally slight. On the other hand, they cannot deny that the plea of violation of the rights of conscience put forward by Roman Catholics is one entitled to serious consideration. It may be, and no doubt is true, that the Papal hierarchy desire and aim at nothing less than the destruction of the Bible, and in alleging the reading of the King James Bible as an objection to the schools, they do urge what seems to a majority of Roman Catholics a feature of the school system offensive to their religious, or at least their sectarian convictions. Israelites also on similar grounds object to the reading of the New Testament, and even of any Christian translation of the Old Testament. Whether rightly or wrongly, multitudes of sound Protestants are willing to concede that, from their respective points of view, both Catholics and Israelites offer a legitimate objection. Should the question come up for regular settlement by the ballot, those Protestants would undoubtedly feel much embarrassed in taking sides. However partial to school Bible reading, they would hesitate in requiring Catholics and Jews to support the system. Thus the schools are weakened in the popular mind.

On the other hand, by moving the Bible from the schools, many Protestants, members of important sects, might be brought to agree with the Papists in regarding the schools as godless. They might become ready to clamor for their abolition, and to make independent provision for the education of their children in Protestant schools, thereby stamping the establishment as reckless or its managers as atheists. If Protestants generally could be brought to take this view, they would be mightily strengthened in their championship of the schools, and we doubt not that the Romish hierarchy would be grievously disappointed. Their cause would no longer have the *post se*, or standing place necessary to its effect in lifting the school system.

Poverty of the Cardinals.
Among the twenty-four Cardinals resident at the Apostolic Court, four or five, at the outside, suffer the bitterness of poverty entailed by an income of only \$60,000 a year. These are mostly members of religious orders, whose notions of poverty when they vowed their lives to the practice of it must have been a somewhat different one. Passing them by, however, we may begin with Cardinal Patrizi, the Dean of the Sacred College. He is a rich man by his own private fortune. But besides this he has at least \$30,000 as Vicar of Rome, and fully as much more from the revenues of his Cardinal's Palace. Cardinal Saccani, Bishop of Palermo, has a revenue of equal amount. Cardinal Aquilino, as Secretary of Briefs, enjoys a yearly income of \$20,000. Cardinal de Luca's yearly revenue amounts to \$30,000. Cardinal Bizzari has, from perquisites and fees alone, \$8,000 a year. Of Cardinal Bonaparte's poverty little need be said. Cardinal Berardi's revenues from ecclesiastical and secular sources exceed \$100,000 a year. Cardinal Franchi receives over \$12,000 a year from the College of Propaganda, besides rich pensions payable on certain Spanish bishoprics assigned to him by the Pope. The Cardinal of Oreglia has \$10,000 a year. The poverty of poor Cardinal Antonelli is too well known to need mention. The fees that come to him on the promotion to the purple, and to all benefices, bring him a secure yearly income of \$60,000. Cardinals and Bishops are also right well provided for.

FIRE RECORD.
New York, December 9.—Buildings Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 5 on North street burned last night. The loss is estimated at \$320,000.

Robbed of \$4,600.
DETROIT, December 9.—An Adrian, Mich., special reporter that Asa W. Kennedy, a stock drover from Buffalo, was robbed of \$4,600 and seriously injured by highwaymen.

Postmaster Arrested.
CINCINNATI, December 9.—A. J. Edmonson, postmaster at Noble, Ill., was yesterday arrested for robbing the mails.

By Telegraph

Wellbush Votes \$10,000 to the Reorganization of the P. W. & Ky. Railroad.
WELLBUSH, December 9. Special to the Intelligencer.
Wellbush voted to-day on the question of subscribing \$10,000 to the new stock of the P. W. & Ky. Railroad. At the close of the polls the vote stood 197 for subscription to 22 against. G. B. C.

WASHINGTON.
WASHINGTON, December 9.—Gen. Geo. B. Williams, formerly Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, is now en route for Europe as Commissioner of the Imperial government of Japan. He is accompanied by Japanese officers of high rank. The mission has reference to financial and commercial matters.

The President sent to the Senate to-day a very large number of nominations, almost all of them being appointments made during the recess. Among them Zach Chandler, to be Secretary of the Interior; John C. New, Treasurer of the United States; John Q. Smith, of Ohio, Commissioner of Indian Affairs. All of these nominations were confirmed by the Senate in Executive session.

NONE OF THEM.
The Attorney General to-day sent a telegram to U. S. Attorney Dyer, at St. Louis, saying that advice had reached him to the effect that Special Counsel Henderson had, in the course of the Avery trial, made an attack upon the President, and assuring the U. S. Attorney that the department will not continue to pay a special counsel for this kind of service.

Whisky Indictments.
ST. LOUIS, December 9.—The United States Grand Jury, which has been in session since November 2d, adjourned today, after presenting thirteen new indictments to the court. Although it has not been officially announced, there seems to be no doubt whatever that one of these indictments is against General Babcock, President Grant's private secretary. It is said that a capias for his arrest was sent to Chicago to-night. Of the other indictments it is understood that none of them are of any significance, they being principally against persons charged with counterfeiting money.

At this writing (half-past 10) it can be said upon good authority that no dispatch has been received by General Henderson relieving him of further service in the prosecution of the whisky cases here, as intimated in Washington dispatches to-night.

LETTER TO PRESIDENT GRANT.
Previous to the adjournment of the grand jury to-day, nineteen of the jurors (all who were present at the time), rest of all parts of this district, and a number of them Democrats, signed the following letter, which was sent to its destination to-night:

U. S. GRAND JURY ROOM,
ST. LOUIS, December 9.
To U. S. Grant, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:
The undersigned, late U. S. Grand Jurors for the eastern district of Missouri, in the discharge of their sworn duty, have found it imperative upon them to present to you, Sir, a memorial of public concern, and to the U. S. Court, of said district, the names of many officials and other persons as being connected with the conspiracy to defraud the Internal Revenue of the United States. As citizens to our common country sincerely desiring to uphold the hands of the Executive in securing an honest collection of public revenue, we cannot refrain from testifying to our estimation of the moral support which we have leaned upon as imparted in your noble instructions to the Secretary of Treasury, "Let no guilty man escape." With this all good citizens have been, and may be, henceforth, established in their minds, the duty of government and in sustaining your administration in its endeavor to conduct with purity and fidelity its affairs. We individually and collectively tender to you our highest considerations of esteem and confidence and assurance of our appreciation of the wisdom and integrity and independence displayed in directing the measures necessary for detecting and correcting the gigantic frauds which have so lately preyed upon the public revenue.

The Steamer Deutschland.
NEW YORK, December 9.—Dispatches from London state that the first signals of distress sent up from the wrecked steamer *Deutschland*, was sent by the British Coast Guard. Some of the Coast Guard men turned out and commenced a search for volunteers to go with them in the tug-boat *Liverpool*, of Harwick, and aid them in an attempt at rescue. All to whom they applied refused, and now explain their conduct by saying that they thought it was only a collier, who was lost. The sea was rough, and Harwick is the only place on the line of shore without a lifeboat.

A woman crazed by despair hung herself from the roof of the ship's cabin.

The Reynolds Verdict Not Aside.
SAINT LOUIS, December 9.—The case of General Reynolds, indicted for bigamy, who has once been tried and convicted, but the verdict being set aside by the Supreme Court on account of error in a number of the grand jurors, is again on trial before the Third District Court, and a jury obtained to-day. The case of the grand jury in the Second District at Beaver, Utah, was filed to-day. Only one Mormon is upon the grand jury, and it is expected that a large number of indictments for bigamy will be found, as the Judge called their attention particularly, to polygamy and lascivious cohabitation.

The Babcock Court of Inquiry.
CHICAGO, December 9.—Lieut. Gen'l Sheridan and Gen. Hancock and Terry, composing the court of inquiry appointed at the request of Gen. Babcock to consider the questions raised by the prosecution of the whisky cases at St. Louis, affecting his reputation, met at the Palmer House at noon to-day and decided that the court should hold open sessions. On account of the lack of witnesses nothing could be done to-day and the court adjourned till noon to-morrow.

State Interest.
NEW ORLEANS, December 9.—The State authorities gave notice that the January interest on the next consolidated bonds will be paid here in New York without rebate, on and after the 15th inst. There is nearly \$600,000 in the treasury to the credit of the interest fund.

Defendant Arrested.
SARASOTA, December 9.—Henry A. Mann, the alleged defaulter, County Treasurer of Sarasota county, was arrested this morning. The Board of Supervisors have found notes to the amount of \$118,000 issued and signed by Mann as County Treasurer without authority.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.
WASHINGTON, December 9.
Mr. Bayard said that on behalf of the minority of the Senate he desired to express regret that upon the Committee of Finance, numbering nine members, they had not been allowed the same proportion which the sense of justice on the part of the majority had given the minority on the other committees. At this time, considering the importance of the duties of that committee, the number of the minority on the floor and their share of the responsibility in moulding legislation in regard to the finances, the ratio deemed by the majority and the minority a just one upon the other committees should prevail upon this committee. He had understood, however, that two members of the Finance Committee—the Senator from Illinois (Logan) and the Senator from Nevada (Jones)—would be here soon, and upon their arrival it was proposed to consider the subject of allowing the minority a greater representation. He hoped the proposition would be carried out.

It was ordered that the bills and memorials presented yesterday be taken from the table and referred to appropriate committees.

Mr. Ingalls presented a petition of the widow of A. J. Shott, late Deputy United States Surveyor, asking an appropriation of \$1,000 as a compensation for the loss of her husband, who was killed by the Indians while surveying lands in Kansas. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. Maxey presented a memorial of the Texas Constitutional Convention in relation to the depredations on the people of the Texas frontier by bands of marauders organized beyond the limits of the State. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Cooper presented a memorial of the widow of A. J. Shott, late Deputy United States Surveyor, asking an appropriation of \$1,000 as a compensation for the loss of her husband, who was killed by the Indians while surveying lands in Kansas. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

It was ordered that when they adjourn to-day it be to meet on Monday next.

Mr. McMillan presented a letter from W. L. McMillan, of the State of Louisiana, asking the President to withdraw his credentials as Senator elect of the State of Louisiana, by McEnery Legislature. He submitted an order that the request for the withdrawal of the papers be granted, but objection was made by several Senators on the grounds that it was an interference with the honor of the State. Mr. Conkling introduced a bill to amend the act creating a tribunal to adjudicate the Geneva award. Referred to Committee on Judiciary. It repeats so much of the 12th section of the act as excludes insurance companies and allows them to participate in the award, and the period sufficient to enable them to hear and dispose of such additional claims, such a period not to exceed one year from the expiration of the time for filing the claims under this act.

Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to extend the jurisdiction of the Court for the adjudication of claims arising from the Geneva award. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

It provides for amending the act of June 23, 1873, so as to make it include all claims directly resulting from damage incurred by the so-called "lost" or "sunk" steamships, before her departure from Melbourne February 18, 1863, and the *Chicamunga*, Georgia, Nashville, Retribution, Sumter and Tallahassee respectively, that may be presented to the Court of Commissioners of the Alabama Claims within six months after the passage of this bill, and the time of the Court for the trial of such claims shall be extended to the date of the passage of this bill, and the time of the Court for the trial of such claims shall be extended to the date of the passage of this bill.

The second section provides that the Commissioners shall, as soon as practicable, report to the Secretary of the Treasury of the several judgments which have been or may be hereafter rendered by the Court for the trial of the claims of the Alabama and Florida and their tenders, and by the *Shenandoah* after her departure from Melbourne; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall, as soon as may be after either of said judgments are reported, pay the same, with interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the date of loss as certified.

The bill finally provides that the duration and powers of said court shall be extended to the 22d day of January, 1877, and authorizes the President by a proclamation to further extend said time and powers, the period not exceeding one year.

Mr. Ingalls introduced a bill to amend the act of July 2, 1854, to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean. Referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. Ingalls also introduced a bill to amend either of the Pacific railroad companies to pay the costs of surveying the lands to which they are entitled under Congressional grants or to take patents for them shall not exempt such lands from local taxation, but they shall be subject to taxation by the States and Territories upon the evidence of the lists which it is hereby made the duty of the Commissioner of the General Land Office to prepare and furnish to the Governor of any State or Territory who may apply for the same, showing what lands pertain to the respective railroad grants in their respective States and Territories.

Mr. Boggs introduced a bill authorizing the payment of duties on imports in legal tenders and national bank notes. It provides that after July 4, 1876, the duties on imports may be paid in legal tender and national bank notes, or coin, at the option of the holder.

Mr. Boggs said that he was not his intention, at this time, to discuss the merits of the bill, but he looked upon it as a measure tending to specie redemption, and in his opinion it was the only way the country would ever attain redemption. He offered the bill so as to prepare the way for its operation. The only way deemed proper to make a counter statement. It was perfectly clear that the measure which the Senator proposed would be one of contraction. It would at once drive out of the country what little specie we now have. When there was no use for specie it would become a commodity and would be exported. The passage of this bill would be a violation of the public faith, and he was sorry to see that it was the first proposition in regard to the finances brought into the chamber. Should the bill be passed it would reduce the revenue almost 25 per cent. The very salvation of the country depended upon a strict adherence to the pledges of the government. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Thornton submitted a resolution to amend the 25th rule of the Senate so that bills may be introduced without previous notice, and that it should not be necessary to state on the minutes that permission had been asked or obtained to introduce a bill without such notice.

Mr. Morton said that it cost several hundred dollars every year to print these words and he saw no use in it. Referred to the Committee on the Senate adjourned until Monday.

SENATE COMMITTEES.
Privileges, Elections—Morton, chairman; Logan, Mitchell, Wadleigh, Cameron, of Wisconsin, McMillan, Saulsbury, Merrimon, Cooper.
Foreign Relations—Cameron, of Pennsylvania, chairman; Morton, Hamlin, Howe, Frelinghuysen, Conkling, McCleary, Boggs, Eaton.
Finance—Sherman, chairman; Morrill, of Vermont, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Logan, Boutwell, Jones, of Nevada, Hayard, Kernan.
Appropriations—Morrill, of Maine, chairman; Winders, West, Sargent, Allison, Dyer, Davis, Withers, Wallace.
Commerce—Conkling, chairman; Spencer, Boutwell, Cameron, of Wisconsin, Burnside, McMillan, Hanson, Dennis, McDonald.
Manufactures—Robertson, chairman; Booth, Bruce, English, Wallace.
Agriculture—Frelinghuysen, chairman; Robertson, Harvey, Davis, Jordan.
Military Affairs—Logan, chairman; Cameron, of Pa., Spencer, Clayton, Wadleigh, Burnside, Gordon, Randolph, Cockrell.
Naval Affairs—Cragin, chairman; Anthony, Morrill, of Me., Sargent, Conover, Norwood, Whyte.
Patents—Edwards, chairman; Conkling, Frelinghuysen, Wright, Howe, Thurman, Stevenson.
Post Office and Railroads—Hamlin, chairman; Ferry, Dyer, Jones, of Nev., Daves, Paddock, Saulsbury, Maxey.
Public Lands—Ogelsby, chairman; Windom, Harvey, Hamilton, Paddock, Booth, Kelly, McDonald, Jones, of Pa.
Indian Land Claims—Thurman, chairman; Bayard, Boggs, Edwards, Christianity, Indian Affairs—Allison, chairman; Ingalls, Morrill, of Me., Ingalls, Clayton, Boggs, McCleary.
Pensions—Ingalls, chairman; Allison, Hamilton, Booth, Bruce, McDonald, Whyte.
Revolutionary Claims—Stevenson, chairman; Johnson, Goldthwaite, Morrill, of Vermont, and Wright.
Claims—Wright, chairman; Mitchell, Wadleigh, Christianity, McMillan, Cameron, of Wisconsin, Caperton, Cockrell, and Johnson, of Florida.
Justice of the Peace—Spencer, chairman; Hittcock, Dursey, Ingalls, Robertson, Merrimon, and English.
Patents—Wadleigh, chairman; Windom, Daves, Johnson, and Kernan.
Public Buildings and Grounds—Morrill, of Vermont, chairman; Cameron, of Pennsylvania, Paddock, Cooper, and Whyte.
Territories—Hittcock, chairman; Cragin, Patterson, Christianity, Sharon, Cooper, and Maxey.
Railroads—West, chairman; Hittcock, Cragin, Howe, Hamilton, Mitchell, Daves, Ranson, Kelly, Caperton, and Allison.
Mineral Lands—Cameron, of Pennsylvania, chairman; Hamlin, Alcorn, Harvey, Sharon, Goldthwaite and Randolph.
Revision of the Laws of the United States—Boutwell, chairman; Alcorn, Christianity, Caperton and Wallace.
Education and Labor—Patterson, chairman; Morton, Ferry, Dyer, Jones, of Nev., Bruce, Sharon, Gordon, Maxey and Key.
Civil Service and Retirement—Clayton, chairman; Wright, Ogelsby, Alcorn, Patterson, McCleary and Randolph.
To Audit and Control Contingent Expense of Senate—Jones, of Nevada, chairman; Davis and Anthony.
Printing—Anthony, chairman; Saulsbury.
Literary—Howe, chairman; Edmunds and Hanson.
On Rules—Ferry, chairman; Hamlin and Merrimon.
Engrossed Bills—Bayard, chairman; Withers and Anthony.
Enrolled Bills—Conover, chairman; Robertson and Kelly.
On the Leaves of Mississippi—Alcorn, chairman; Clayton, Harvey, Cooper and Cockrell.
To Examine Several Branches of the Civil Service—Boutwell, chairman; Conkling, Allison, Merrimon and Eaton.
On Transportation Routes to the Seaboard—Windom, chairman; Sherman, West, Conover, Mitchell, Burnside, Norwood, Davis and Johnson.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ENGLAND.
Colliery Explosion.
LONDON, December 9.—An explosion took place to-day in a colliery at Methley, near Leeds. Six men were killed. LATEST ABOUT THE DEUTSCHLAND.
With the latest information at hand regarding the loss of the steamship *Deutschland* it is estimated that at least 68 persons, of whom 40 were passengers, were drowned. A coroner's inquest has been held at Sheerness, where the two bodies were found in a quarters-masters boat. The jury refused to adjourn, finally, until the result of the official inquiry which is held at Harwick, is known. Meantime they have returned an open verdict of death from exposure, thus leaving the Harwick court to fix the responsibility of the disaster.

INVESTIGATING THE DISASTER.
The inquest at Harwick opened yesterday. The captain and other officers of the *Deutschland* were examined, but nothing new was elicited. The inquest was adjourned until Tuesday next. Six more dead bodies have been brought ashore at Harwick.

A dispatch from Sheerness says that the *Deutschland* has broken in two. LONDON, December 10.—In the inquest at Harwick yesterday Capt. Brickenstein testified that he signalled passing vessels during Monday, but none answered. The jury men and others admitted that his signals of distress were seen at Harwick. *Deutschland* captain, thinking it was not best to risk their lives and go to the rescue having no life-boats.

The Times this morning says that facts unexplained cast a disgrace on the English Government. The latest estimate makes the total number of lives lost on the *Deutschland* at 78. It is now assumed that the crew numbered 99, of whom 14 were drowned. The Captain admits that he was an hour and a quarter out of his reckoning. The steamer *Moel* takes the surviving passengers to New York.

LONDON, December 10.—A Madrid dispatch says that on Thursday morning the papers there expressed the opinion that the portion of the President's message on the Cuban affairs is no more alarming than his former utterances on the subject. Conservative journals consider his language serious, and the general opinion in political circles is that the message is favorable. The *Express* and other English papers think that the intention is really intimated and believes that Europe would not allow it. Reinforcements are preparing for Cuba.

SPAIN.
MADRID, December 9.—The journals of this city comment variously on the message of President Grant, but all hope that Spain will vanquish the insurrection in Cuba by force, energy and perseverance.

Trial of James K. Hill.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., December 9.—The trial of James K. Hill, Deputy Revenue Collector of the First District, was commenced in the United States Court to-day before Judge Gresham. An action made by the defendant's counsel to quash the indictment on alleged defect in three separate counts of the written indictment was overruled. A jury composed of Deputy District Prosecutors Holden then made a detailed statement of the process of distilling spirits and the general arrangements of the distillery where these whisky irregularities have been carried on so long and successfully. The prosecutor then set forth a history of the distillery, which commenced in 1857. He observed an outgrowth of the St. Louis ring, and has been successfully organized since 1873. The defendant has been in the employ of the government in the capacity of deputy revenue collector, and the charge against him is that he has been a party to the distilling of whisky, which he has been degrading the government out of money. It will be shown in the evidence, he said, that the defendant was a party to the whisky ring, and for his connection with and conniving at the proceedings of the organized clique, he was indicted by a grand jury. That he has given information in advance of the approach of the government officers to the arrival of these officials. The prosecution further seeks to show that on one occasion Hill sent a letter to a superior officer, General Beach, to look after some irregularity at one of the distilleries included within the ring, but instead of making any inquiry, the deputy merely went to the premises, and after loitering about a while he returned to Evansville with the information that everything was all right. That he has received several hundred dollars. W. O. Fishback, attorney for Mr. Hill, in stating the cause of his client to the jury, expressed his surprise at the sweeping assertions which the counsel for the prosecution had made relative to the character and integrity of Mr. Hill, which he maintained to be unjustified by outside parties. He said that he had given information in advance of the approach of the government officers to the arrival of these officials. The prosecution further seeks to show that on one occasion Hill sent a letter to a superior officer, General Beach, to look after some irregularity at one of the distilleries included within the ring, but instead of making any inquiry, the deputy merely went to the premises, and after loitering about a while he returned to Evansville with the information that everything was all right. That he has received several hundred dollars. W. O. 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